

Century Person's 100 Years

(A Short Biography of Century Person Dr.Satya Mohan Joshi)



Century Person's 100 Years

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A Short Biography of Century Person Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi
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Publisher's Note

Nai Prakashan, ever since its establishment on January 29, 1996, is meditating in the world of Nepali Language – concentrating on the ideal of ‘universal brotherhood’. Founded with the aim of uplifting ‘Nepali Literature’, it has always honored norms and values of tradition and culture, and will always continue to do so. Due recognition of talents in the country and abroad is one of the main objectives of this literary organization.

Nai Prakashan has been engaged in identifying and appreciating talents in the field of Nepali art and culture, language and literature, social services, science and technology, school of thoughts, games and sports, and alike. It is also engaged in conducting various cultural programs from time to time as well as in the publication of different series of books.

Nai Prakashan, ever adhering to pure Nepali values, norms and assumptions, is well on course to give exposure to every talent's constructive skills in a nice and pleasant manner. Indeed, after being born and expecting a cherishing life, it is solemn duty of each and everyone to dedicate oneself in singing in praise of one's motherland. In this context, this organization is proudly inspired by the belief that service in the literary field is also an important aspect of service to the whole nation.

This book **Century Person's 100 Years** has come into publication in line with various plans and programs formulated under the objectives of Nai Prakashan.

Narendra Raj Prasai is regarded as a genius in structuring literary organizations. He is also a renowned writer. Biography is considered the best of his literary genres. Among the six and half dozens of his published books, more than two dozens are the biographies. And, more than seven hundred articles written by him on various topics including short biographies have come into publication as yet.

Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi is an honorable literary figure in Nepal. His contributions are just unparalleled. In recognition of his numerous contributions, Government of Nepal has conferred on him the historic honorary title of ‘Bangmaye Satabdi Purush’, meaning ‘Literary Century Person’. Earlier, his biography entitled ‘Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi’, written by Narendra Raj Prasai, was published in 2015.

This **Century Person’s 100 Years** is biography in brief of the very same honorable figure Satya Mohan Joshi and has been published with the intent of facilitating easy learning by school level students and general public. The original of this book authored by Narendra Raj Prasai in Nepali was published by Nai Prakashan in 2019.

Nai Prakashan thanks established translator Anu Raj Joshi (the eldest son of Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi) for the translation of the original book into English; and, values the glorious occasion of publishing this English version of Narendra Raj Prasai's **Century Person’s 100 Years** as a golden opportunity.

• **Nai Prakashan**

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Introduction

An Ideal Short Biography

1. Presentation of Subject Matter

Century Person's 100 Years is the 27th biography authored by Narendra Raj Prasai, the most renowned biographer in Nepal. This is a short biography which proves that Mr. Prasai is remarkably successful in presenting biographies in concise form as well.

The hero in a biography can not be highlighted in isolation. He is surrounded by society, culture and religion, and, of course, the environment. Further, he is influenced by tradition, rituals and familial backgrounds. Biographers write biographies taking into account all such influential factors, and utilizing their command in language and presentation skills. Any biography would be incomplete without the inclusion of significant co-actors and, their background, level of understanding, behaviors and interactions.

This short biography has two parts –

1. Century Person : Why and How?
2. Life Story of Century Person

The first part deals with the origination of the concept of the honorary title 'Century Person' as well as numerous attempts made in realizing the implementation of the title. The second part vividly describes different twists and turns, and challenging

uncertainties in the still existing 100 years of life-span of Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi.

The first part of the book has six divisions under the following headings:

- 1) Why Century Person?
- 2) The Century Person very really deserved nation's recognition
- 3) Trimurti Niketan confers Century Person title
- 4) Intellectual Immaturity and Negative Attitude towards Century Person title
- 5) Protection of Century Person by the Government
- 6) Government's Declaration of Literary Century Person

Divisions 1 and 6 above have subdivisions under a big dot instead of any heading. So, one may consider, part one of the book has 8 (6 +2) divisions.

The second part of the book has seventeen divisions under the following headings:

- 1) Ancestors of Satya Mohan Joshi
- 2) Birth of Satya Mohan Joshi
- 3) Satya Mohan Joshi's Wedding and Issues
- 4) Satya Mohan Joshi's Education
- 5) Satya Mohan Joshi's Entrance into Literary World
- 6) Satya Mohan Joshi's Service Years
- 7) Satya Mohan Joshi's Travel
- 8) Satya Mohan Joshi's Attraction towards Karnali
- 9) Satya Mohan Joshi and Nepal Academy
- 10) Satya Mohan Joshi's Research on Arniko
- 11) Satya Mohan Joshi's Research Work on Numismatics
- 12) Satya Mohan Joshi's Love for Languages
- 13) Century Person title for Satya Mohan Joshi

- 14) Satya Mohan Joshi's medals, honor-ride, civic reception, awards and coins
- 15) Satya Mohan Joshi's 100 years
- 16) Satya Mohan Joshi's Life Style
- 17) List of Satya Mohan Joshi's Literary Works

Divisions 13 and 16 above have sub-divisions under a big dot instead of any heading. So, one may consider, part two of the book has 19 (17+2) divisions.

In this way, the Century Person's 100 Years vividly portrays Satya Mohan Joshi's biography in a colorful and concise manner.

2. Presentation of Actors' Behaviors

This book Century Person's 100 Years is reflective of portions of Nepalese culture, civilization, history, and political situations including the situation during Panchyat Rule. Each actor in the book is representative of his or her behavioral seriousness corresponding to relevant social condition or cultural value.

Several personalities or actors have had direct impact on the life of Satya Mohan Joshi, the hero or the main actor of this book. These actors have different backgrounds – ancient as well as modern cultural and literary background; social, educational, health and administrative background; and political background. Most of the actors behaved positively with the hero or the main actor, but some did negatively. Apart from the above mentioned actors, there is yet another actor – the most significant one. He is the spectator as well as the judge who is in favor of good behaviors and against the bad behaviors.

The actors in the book may be classified in the following way:

- A. Unbiased actor or the judge: Narendra Raj Prasai, author of the book. (1 person)
- B. The hero or the main actor: Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi. (1 person)

- C. Actor from political field exhibiting unsympathetic behavior: Khadga Prashad Oli. (1 person)
- D. Actors from political field exhibiting sympathetic or grateful behavior: 1.Kamal Thapa, 2.Kirtinidhi Bist, 3.Chou En Lai, 4.Chiribabu Maharjan, 5. Gynendra Birbikram Shah, 6.Tulsa Gautam, 7.Dilnath Giri, 8.Dina Nath Sharma (belongs to literary field as well), 9.Mahendra Birbikram Shah, 10.Mao Tse Tung, 11.Mod Nath Prashrit (belongs to literary field as well), 12.Bamdev Gautam, 13.Bidyadevi Bhandari, 14.Sushil Koirala, 15.Surya Bahadur Thapa. (15 persons)
- E. Futile actors from political field: 1.Madhav Kumar Nepal, 2.Minendra Rijal, 3.Raghuji Pant. (3 persons)
- F. Unbiased actors from political field: 1.Puspa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda), 2.Birendra Birbikram Shah. (2 persons)
- G. Unbiased actors belonging to family members: 1.Anu Raj Joshi (grateful as well), 2.Kaveri Joshi, 3.Khadgalaxmi Joshi, 4.Ganga Joshi, 5. Ganesh Bahadur Shrestha, 6.Narsinha Raj Joshi, 7.Purna Raj Joshi, 8.Motilaxmi Amatya, 9.Rajkumari Joshi, 10.Radhadevi Joshi, 11.Shankar Raj Joshi, 12.Hemanta Raj Joshi. (12 persons)
- H. Grateful actors from the field of culture and literature: 1.Indira Prasai, 2.Usha Thakur, 3.Usha Sherchan, 4.Kedar Man Byathit, 5.K.K. Karmacharya, 6.Chudamani Bandhu, 7.Pushkar Samsher, 8.Pradip Rimal, 9.Balkrishna Samsher, 10.Bhanu Bhakta Acharya, 11.Bhimnidhi Tiwari, 12.Madan Das Shrestha, 13.Mahadev Awasthi, 14.Madhav Prashad Ghimire, 15.Rajendra Subedi, 16.Laxmi Prashad Devkota, 17.Lekhnath Poudyal, 18.Bihari Krishna Shrestha, 19.Bairagi Kahinla, 20.Sashikala Manandhar, 21.Suman Dhakal. (21 persons)

- I. Unbiased actors from the field of history, literature and journalism: 1.Chitta Ranjan Nepali, 2.Malla K. Sundar. (2 persons)
- J. Actors from social, educational and administrative sectors: 1. Parshuram Bhakta Mathema, 2.Badri Bikram Thapa, 3.Ram Prashad Uprety, 4.Rudra Raj Pandey, 5.Basudev Bhattarai, 6.Som Lall Subedi. (6 persons)
- K. Grateful actor from social life: 1.Sur Bahadur Shrestha. (1 person)
- L. Actors from global sector: Edmond Hillary, 2. Tenzing Sherpa. (2 persons)
- M. Actors from history: 1.Arniko, 2. Gyges, 3.Jayprakash Malla, 4.Tribhuvan Birbikram Shah, 5.Prithvi Narayan Shah, 6.Prithvi Birbikram Shah, 7.Pratap Malla, 8.Bhrikuti, 9.Mahendra Malla. (9 persons)

This book **Century Person's 100 Years** contains names of 75 actors whose connection with the main actor is directly visible. One will encounter numerous unnamed public actors too who are indirectly connected. Needless to repeat, Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi is the hero or the main actor. One may notice that the galaxy of people who regard Satya Mohan Joshi as the symbolic figure of culture, language and literature, and surround him closely, are all very grateful actors.

3. Behavioral Activities

In this book, one can find many grateful actors from political, familial, educational and administrative background. Also in sight are very positive and grateful actors from social and historical background. This book, reflective of Nepali society's high level of consciousness in art, culture and literature, has duly seated the hero or the main actor Satya Mohan Joshi in the center of sociable,

cultured and decent life-values and life-style. This book concludes that majority of people in a society remain favorable and grateful towards art, culture and literary norms.

4. Testimonials

The writer Narendra Raj Prasai has courageously and accurately presented vivid picture of actors with different attitudes, such as, futile, unsympathetic, ungrateful, grateful or unbiased. He has also indicated how a country suffers when some ungrateful and futile figures rise to power politics, government or administration. Let us check some testimonials in the writer's own words.

Having listened to what we said, Prime Minister Nepal had said, "As the Minister of Culture Minendra Rijal is from Nepali Congress Party, the Chancellor post is in the quota of that very party. So, we are not in a position to appoint Joshi to this post of Chancellor. Indeed, the Congress Party has already proposed Bairagi Kahinla." Next moment, Pant said, "Vice Chancellor post is in our quota, but, we have already proposed Ganga Uprety." (see page 28)

The above is an example, how futile rulers and their irresponsible associates fill up vacant posts without even bothering to understand the nature of the subject matter. Whatever the political system of a country, if the ruling authority is futile and his apple-polishing associates are irresponsible, no judgment of any sort can be expected. The futile leader had considered Nepal Academy as a place to fill with party volunteers deserving some prize. Third-class performers were picked up as the fittest, discarding all the best performers.

Here is another example of futility –

Everyone in the literary circle had expected to see summit personality like Joshi being seated in the position of Chancellor

of the Nepal Academy. But, neither during monarchy, nor during multi-party system, was he lucky enough to be appointed to that position. Moreover, after the dethronement of the king, summit personalities like Joshi were not even under consideration for that glorious position. Instead, this clean organization started becoming polluted due to the practice of quota distribution for different parties. Once the federal system prevailed in the country, summit-level qualities were put aside while picking the near-to-ground-level ones, overtly. (see page 48)

Futile and ungrateful rulers during the period of monarchy or democracy or federalism were so blind that they could neither appreciate any academic height nor did they try to understand what should be the qualities of an academician. Ungrateful ones' clouded minds resulted in mischievous deeds. They happened to forget what they were talking about or when and where. They tended to lose control of themselves. The following instance may make the point clear –

Prime Minister Khadga Prashad Sharma Oli, Chief Guest at Book Release Program organized by Nepal Bhasa Academy on March 11, 2016, after releasing Satya Mohan Joshi's book 'Arniko Krit Sweta Chaitya', had questioned while delivering his address speech – "What on earth is this Century Person? And, where did it come from? I don't understand it." These offending words from the right honorable must have hurt Mr. Joshi sitting on the dais, and made him shamefaced. (see page 30, 31)

Thus, in this book, mention has been made of the speech by a Prime Minister of the nation. That was a self-humiliating moment of spelling out words that has implications of intolerance and ungratefulness. Very odd, the distinguished chief guest at a book release program, having released the book, while addressing the audience holding that very book, happened to

expose his own unsympathetic or ungrateful attitude with such irritating words that could have hurt the feelings of the author of that very book.

Honestly speaking, I was a bit worried while writing this introductory book-review. As the above instance suggests, Mr. Oli, sometimes, is a representative of negative attitude. Fortunately, however, none of the good deeds concerning the Century Person has met with any resistance from Mr. Oli, the Prime Minister. Apart from the above mentioned rare event at the book release program, everything went well.

Grateful people in our society are not scarce. For example –

That time, Shushil Koirala was the Prime Minister. On December 11, 2014, cabinet meeting of the Council of Ministers passed a resolution proposed by Vice Premier Bamdev Gautam that Nepal Government will bear all the expense in the treatment of Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi. Furthermore, the Vice Premier made the words ‘Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi’ recorded in black and white in the minute of the meeting. The fact that Satya Mohan Joshi was mentioned as Century Person in the minute of Council of Ministers’ Cabinet Meeting, at that time, was not a joke. (see page 34)

So, the above instance is a proof of the fact that gratefulness has not vanished from our society. This book suggests the general public to refrain from nourishing the impression that only ungrateful ones rose to power. The testimonials about gratefulness of people in the society put forward by Narendra Raj Prasai in the book will certainly help everyone to be positive and hopeful. The purposeful inclusion of numerous actors’ activities that have direct or indirect connection in Joshi’s life is praiseworthy.

5. Conclusion

This short biography **Century Person's 100 Days**, may be regarded as the condensed form of a detailed one put in a nutshell. It will be very helpful for everyone who wants to learn more about Satya Mohan Joshi in limited time. Unquestionably, it is an ideal book for examinees, researchers and alike who are in constraint of time.

This book gives the flavor of a short novel. The author has skillfully planned the presentation of protagonist as well as antagonist characters in a well balanced way. Perfectly authored by Mr. Prasai, this biography is coupled with amalgamation of facts that give tantalizing curiosity from the beginning till the end. Already hailed for writing detailed biography of the very same Century Person, Mr. Prasai, this time, has accomplished new success by writing this Century Person's 100 Years. Proper mention of lively actors and true facts in a narrative way has made this book successful not only in presenting the biography of Mr. Joshi, but also in portraying almost hundred years of Nepali society as a whole. This new achievement has proved that Mr. Prasai is symbolic of an ideal biographer.

• **Prof. Rajendra Subedi**

Author's Note

Literary Century Person Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi is the name of a hardworking, distinguished and inspiring centenarian in the world of Nepalese language and literature. His glowing personality and creativeness is everlasting. Incorporating all these facts about him, I wrote his biography 'Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi' in Nepali script in 2015. Dr. Joshi himself has validated this book as an authentic biography of him. Some time later, Joshi's eldest son had translated my book into English. Translated version of 'Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi', was published by Trimurti Niketan in 2017.

Many writers have written many things on Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi. However, degree of their authenticity shall be verified only in due course of time. As all the information, old and new, about the Century Person is not available in recorded form, it is hard to ascertain whether all the information provided by someone is all correct or based on just hearsay evidences. So, in order to prevent from getting lost or to keep record of what we have seen or experienced or heard about him, I wrote this book Century Person's 100 years while he himself is still witnessing. I ventured to present this book as a long lasting souvenir of his 100th birthday anniversary celebration. I believe, this short biography will be useful to all readers including general public.

Great critic Prof. Dr. Basudev Tripathi says, Prof. Rajendra Subedi is the representative of all the critics in Nepali literature. I

take pride in the fact that, that very Prof. Rajendra Subedi has written introductory part of this book Century Person's 100 Years. Previously, Prof. Rajendra Subedi has written a book entitled 'Analysis of Biography Books Authored by Narendra Raj Prasai', painstakingly evaluating my books on biographies of different literary personalities. For that remarkable work, I have already expressed my sincere gratitude to him in the introductory part of my book entitled 'My Mother Bhagiratha Prasai'.

Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi's life is full of struggles. Though he has had to struggle the entire life, he is fortunate enough in the final phase of his life. Not very long ago, he got the ever prestigious-most honorary title of 'Literary Century Person' from the nation in recognition of his contributions.

Once again, this book Century Person's 100 Years is my endeavor to incorporate all the events in Joshi's life, in brief and in simple manner.

• **Narendra Raj Prasai**

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Translator's Note

The literary world of Nepal has been witnessing an epoch-making couple 'Nai' (acronym for Narendra Raj Prasai and Indra Prasai) often piloting literary flights. When one of them is the pilot, the other one is the co-pilot; and vice versa. Both of them are the founding members as well as top executives of two literary sister-organizations, Nai Prakashan and Trimurti Niketan. Both the sister-organizations are frequently in the spotlight for various creativities.

Due recognition of talents, specifically the literary talents, to the highest level is the main objective of the both sister-organizations. Not very long ago, the nation has recognized Satya Mohan Joshi as 'Literary Century Person' at the initiatives of the said sister-organizations. Earlier, Madhav Prashad Ghimire was honored as the 'National Poet' after similar initiatives of the same sister-organizations.

The said sister-organizations have done what others could not do. And, they did so, on low-budget. For example,

–'The First International Conference on Nepali Language and Literature' was held in 2010. Participated by 13 countries, it lasted for 5 days.

–Literary committees have been established in 25 countries for the promotion of Nepali literature.

–More than 200 talents (in the country and abroad) have been prized. They include, Prof. Dr. Tahira Nighat Nayyar (Pakistan, 2010); Prof. Dr. Michael J Hutt (UK, 2011); Prof. Dr. Theodore Riccardi Jr. (USA, 2012); Prof. Dr. Gerard Toffin (France, 2013); and Prof. Dr. Manfred Gerhard Treu (Germany, 2017).

–More than 140 books of 80 writers have been published.

Both of the ‘Nai’ are renowned writers too. The one’s published books are about 7 dozens in number; the other’s are almost 5 dozens. So, I take pleasure in addressing them as Yug-Dampati (युगदम्पती), meaning epoch-making couple.

I became familiar with the said sister-organizations when they honored my father Satya Mohan Joshi with the title ‘Century Person’ that ultimately led to recognition by the nation as ‘Literary Century Person’.

Now, I am more or less affiliated with the same sister-organizations run by the epoch-making couple ‘Nai’. Particularly so, since I got an opportunity to translate Narendra Raj Prasai authored book ‘Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi’ in Nepali script into English. The Nepali version was published by Nai Prakashan in 2015 and the English version in 2017. Addicted by the literary aroma of this book, I have translated it into my mother tongue ‘Nepal Bhasa’ also; but, its publication is pending due to Corona Lock-down.

Meanwhile, I encountered the new book by Narendra Raj Prasai, an updated version of the one I had translated before, as mentioned above; but, condensed to the greatest extent. Enticed by the aroma of Mr. Prasai’s talent, I could not resist translating this book, too, into English. Hence, this translated version – **Century Person’s 100 Years !**

Thanking Dr. Kanchajunga Prasai for entertaining my request to go through the manuscript, and also for extending valuable suggestions.

20 June 2020

• **Anu Raj Joshi**

Century Person's 100 Years

Century Person : Why and How ?

1. Why Century Person?

Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi is our glory. Positive thinking is the most important part of his life style. He takes things in easy manner. Sorrows or happinesses, come whatever, he does have instinctive power to take them easy. That is one of the reasons why he is hailed or loved or even regarded as an ideal personality.

Satya Mohan Joshi is a living example that proves – "a man becomes a perfect man by practicing rather than by studying". He has passed just IA. Yet, he became the first ever person to be conferred with honorary title 'Doctor of Letters' from Kathmandu University. His contribution to Nepali literature is unparalleled. More than that, he has been managing his 100 years of life at a steady pace. True, in Nepal, very few people have suffered as did he. Equally true, there is no one else as fortunate as he is. The fruit of his deeds came out as the best fruit anyone has ever thought of. The nation has declared him Literary Century Person.

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For some time, in the beginning, people did not appreciate the term 'Century Person' used to address Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi. They reacted bizarrely on hearing it. Almost all did not trust us. The government too had not given him due recognition.

Neither had the monarchy cared about him to the extent he deserved. Nevertheless, he is a true patriot of Nepal. Nepal, and only Nepal, is his heart and soul. But, the nation had failed to evaluate his contributions. He too did not crave for any lucrative prize. He believed in dedication, not in gaining favor or mercy. However, I had invented the honorary title 'Century Person' for this great personality.

Joshi is a hard-working, intelligent and devoted citizen of Nepal. Storms could not blow him, floods could not drown him, and, cyclones could not sweep him. He is a rare example of a brave man of unlimited courage and dignity who has struggled against uncountable hardships and misfortunes.

Finally, his 100 years' contributions to the nation have become everlasting. Because of his fame he has surrendered to the goddess of wisdom, he has been standing like a monument in the world of Nepali literature for ever, and ever, and ever. In the future too, he will be living gloriously for ever, and ever, and ever.

The reasons for selecting Satya Mohan Joshi for the historic honorary title 'Century Person' were just numerous. The main reason, however, is worth mentioning here. Judged from the Nepali literature's history embracing two centuries since the 19th century, it was deemed essential to honor Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi's successful life-long literary journey and bestow on him the title of Century Person. Because, the cultural expert of monumental height, Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi is the top-most writer, and he is ever propagating the glories of Nepal's literary culture. We had been eagerly waiting for the day to honor him. And we waited with due efforts until the mission accomplished.

2. The Century Person very really deserved nation's recognition

Satya Mohan Joshi's contributions in the field of Nepali literature are innumerable. Because of his brilliant literary deeds, he had risen to the very responsible position of Member Secretary in the Royal Nepal Academy. There, he did many new things that no one else had done before. Till the last days of King Mahendra, Satya Mohan Joshi had rendered his organizational talents in the service of literary field, one after another. In fact, King Mahendra was an admirer of talents too. Unfortunately, however, the king passed away soon.

Some time after the demise of King Mahendra, Royal Nepal Academy published a voluminous book entitled 'Mahendra Smriti Grantha' in memory of the late king under the editorship of Satya Mohan Joshi. This is the only book which portrays multidimensional personality of King Mahendra. That was the limit a citizen could have done for a king of the country. But, the late king's son, King Birendra, never remembered Satya Mohan Joshi's deeds. Neither were the difficulties of Satya Mohan Joshi reported to the new king. This king did not rescue Satya Mohan Joshi even when he was drowning due to financial condition. Long afterwards, the king did decorate Satya Mohan Joshi with Gorkha Daschhin Bahu Class III medal. But, that was too late, too little. Many people junior to him in hierarchy had already received medals of higher class than his in the previous years.

Even after federal Government came to rule the country, no one took initiative for the recognition of Satya Mohan Joshi. The Government and associates were not even aware of Satya Mohan Joshi's greatness. So much so, an instance of 2009 is noteworthy. Madhav Kumar Nepal was the then Prime Minister. Political guru Mod Nath Prasrit and I myself had met the Prime Minister at his official residence in Baluwatar in order to talk

about Satya Mohan Joshi. At that time, Prime Minister's political advisor Raghuji Pant was present there beside the Prime Minister. Advocating with several factual reasoning, we had strongly requested the Prime Minister to appoint Satya Mohan Joshi as the Chancellor of Nepal Academy. Having listened to what we said, Prime Minister Nepal had replied, "As the Minister of Culture, Minendra Rijal, is from Nepali Congress Party, the Chancellor post is in the quota of that very party. So, we are not in a position to appoint Joshi to this post of Chancellor. Indeed, the Congress Party has already proposed Bairagi Kahinla." Next moment, Pant said, "Vice Chancellor post is in our quota, but, we have already proposed Ganga Uprety." Both of us, Mod Nath Prasrit and I, were puzzled to hear what they said. We had proposed the name of one of the topmost personality of the nation, but, they tried to persuade us with the names of slightly-higher-than-ground-level personalities. We could not have accepted as true the names we heard there if we had heard that from someone else.

Immature opinion of the highest authority in the government made both of us (Mod Nath Prasrit and I) feel terribly bad. We returned from the Prime Minister's official residence, discouraged. I shared this information with Satya Mohan Joshi in detail. Joshi had commented sourishly – "Forget it. Do not try these things now onwards. This is Nepal. Everywhere, only party affiliated ones can have chance. No one to blame! No one to complain! No idea, what to do!"

There was no ground in blaming Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal personally regarding Satya Mohan Joshi or any distinguished personality not affiliated to political parties. However, it was becoming clear day by day that the multiparty system of government is not at all suitable for a country like Nepal.

Nepal Government ought to have duly seated learned, qualified and experienced as well as distinguished academicians

like Satya Mohan Joshi in the position of Chancellor of Nepal Academy. Indeed, it is the responsibility of the government to honor top personalities and their talents. Heroes of the nation like venerable Satya Mohan Joshi should have been honored at the national level by the government with due recognition. Academic circle in the country, however, has not seen such a competent authority in the government so far. As the leaders of the nation were always preoccupied with party-related interests, the glorious Nepal Academy remained tarnished like a sister-organization of a political party, irrespective of who became the Prime Minister and from which party.

3. Trimurti Niketan confers Century Person title

No governments in the country during monarchy or multiparty system or federal system had cared about due recognition of Satya Mohan Joshi. That is one of the reasons why I wanted to decorate him with every precious materials like pearls, diamonds and jewels. After many years of meditation, I happened to invent 'Century Person'. In other words, the honorary title Century Person conferred on Satya Mohan Joshi is the blessed fruit-flower of my heart and soul, determination and vows, endeavors and sweats.

December 1, 2014 was an auspicious day. We in Trimurti Niketan had organized a special program under the sponsorship of Nai Prakashan. At this ceremonial occasion, we conferred on Satya Mohan Joshi the honorary title 'Century Person'. Cash Award amounting five hundred thousand rupees (Rs 500,000) was also handed over to him. The certificate or citation of this honorary title is superb too. The certifying words are engraved in a nice copper plate as tall as he is. More than happy Satya Mohan Joshi was seen thrilled with tears of joy. Actually, at that time, he was in poor health condition. But, he looked bright throughout the program. As soon as the program concluded, he asked Chief Guest of the program Vice Premier Bamdev Gautam

and Madam Tulsa Gautam for excuse, "I am feeling not so well, I should leave now." He repeated the same words to me and Indira in mild tone. He also told us, "What you did for me, that is the limit anyone can do." A moment later, Indira and I shared our feelings, "Seems, we honored him right in time. He doesn't look well."

The honorary title Century Person conferred on Satya Mohan Joshi should also be interpreted as compensation plus compound interest for the injustices he suffered due to misevaluation of his contributions to the world of Nepalese literature. One truth is that, nobody took interest in my concept in the beginning. At that time, in 2015, original version of his biography entitled 'Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi' in Nepali script had already come into publication. In the introductory part of this book, at one place Satya Mohan Joshi himself has mentioned like this – "'Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi', authored by renowned biographer Narendra Raj Prasai, is a mirror in which I can find my own image. At the same time, it is an X-ray which reveals every inside of me." Joshi has accepted that this book I wrote represents his true life story. Besides, Joshi's eldest son Anu Raj Joshi has translated this book into English. This translated version was published by Trimurti Niketan in 2017 and was released by Century Person himself.

4. Intellectual Immaturity and Negative Attitude towards Century Person title

Some literary persons with vested interests, and a few leaders and their deputies at that time could not sleep well because of my book mentioned above. For example, Prime Minister Khadga Prashad Sharma Oli, Chief Guest at Book Release Program organized by Nepal Bhasa Academy on March 11, 2016, after releasing Satya Mohan Joshi's book **Arniko Krit Sweta Chaitya**, had questioned while delivering his address speech – "What on earth is this Century Person? And, where did

it come from? I don't understand it." These offending words from the right honorable must have hurt Mr. Joshi sitting on the dais, and made him shamefaced. I too, in the audience-row, was gritting my teeth at that address speech. Yet, the Prime Minister did not stop talking negatively about the term Century Person. That day, our expectation was that the Prime Minister would address Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person. But he did the opposite. That was very much disappointing.

That day, we Nai were assured that Chancellor Chitta Ranjan Nepali and Member Secretary Malla K. Sundar of Nepal Bhasa Academy, the organizer of the program, would certainly address Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person. But, both of them didn't do so while speaking from the dais. They didn't even exhibit any courage to react to the sarcastic remarks of the Prime Minister on Century Person. This bitter experience started haunting me that the whole country is becoming the slave of inept political leaders, government heads and administrative machinery; and the trend is likely to continue. An individual's spoiled mind or attitude or mentality may sometimes betray or create trouble. That may not need serious attention. But, the fact that the very responsible members in the organizer team, also considered as intellectual body, failed to repudiate the Chief Guest's absurd words is disgusting. They kept mum at such offending words of the Chief Guest. This compelled me once again to admit that intellectual immaturity in the country is on the rise. As a matter of fact, it was the program of releasing Satya Mohan Joshi's book. But, the organizers, rather than talking about the book, just talked one-sidedly asking the Chief Guest financial support for their organization. However, Master of Ceremonies, Sashikala Manandhar did address Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person each time she mentioned his name while making announcements.

While returning home after the program, Indira Prasai said, "Century Person title is very, very appropriate, but, Khadga

Prashad's mentality could not appreciate it. May be, he has offended Century Person at someone's backbiting." Despite Indira's sympathetic words, I was continuously pained by Oli's words. After reaching home, in the late evening, I called Mod Nath Prasrit, one of the Gurus of Nepali Politics, and ventilated my bad feelings about Khadga Prashad in detail. Mod Nath Prasrit had responded with swearing words to Khadga Prashad, his one time disciple.

The next day, I happened to meet Honorable Kirti Nidhi Bista, the distinguished patriot and one of the top-most leaders of the nation. As I was persistently preoccupied with Khadga Prashad's sarcastic remarks on Century Person, the day before, I could not resist telling him all the facts of the previous day. Fully supporting me in response, the Honorable had said – "Forget what others say! This is the best honor for Joshi!" "Century Person! You picked the most appropriate words. You know, Joshi is my friend too!" "I am very happy; you wrote the book proudly declaring him 'Century Person'. Now, he has already emerged in the literary world as Century Person. So, don't care what others say!"

Although I was encouraged by the words of Kirti Nidhi Bista, the most honorable, dignified and wise leader of Nepal; bitter feelings about the Right Honorable Prime Minister's sarcastic and irresponsible remarks on Century Person, in front of so many audience belonging to intellectual circles, didn't go away from me. Further, my dream of persuading the nation to declare Joshi as Century Person got a terrible blow from the Prime Minister's speech. But, I could not reveal my crying heart, even to Joshi.

Time and again, I used to tell Satya Mohan Joshi, "Brother, please go on watching! I won't die without you being declared by the nation as Century Person. Only thing you have to do is

that you got to be living, at least for receiving this title." And I knew he had trust in me. Because, he was aware of the fact that Madhav Ghimire had received the title of 'National Poet' in 2003 from King Gyanendra as a result of Nai's numerous efforts. It was during the premiership of Surya Bahadur Thapa, along with then Communication Minister Kamal Thapa's strong support to our initiatives, that the task of bestowing the title 'National Poet' on Madhav Ghimire was accomplished. That was indeed a Herculean task for us. Paving way for the declaration of Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person by the nation was yet another Herculean task we needed to perform.

I kept on planning strategies. All the roads were closed. Throughout the premiership of Khadga Prashad Sharma Oli, I had to refrain from pleading the Government for recognition of Century Person at national level. Once Khadga Prashad left, I became active once again in this mission. Conditions started becoming favorable, too.

5. Protection of Century Person by the Government

Few days after Trimurti Niketan honored him with the great title Century Person, Satya Mohan Joshi was bedridden. His condition worsened as he was not taken to hospital for six days. As it became critical, he was admitted to Bayodha Hospital. About 7 in the evening, we Nai happened to know about his hospitalization. Indira and I rushed and reached the hospital at around 8. Such a distinguished literary person of the nation was lying in the General Ward. We felt, he was not receiving proper medical attention either. And, we knew he won't be able to afford any Cabin Ward.

Next moment, I telephoned Vice Premier Bamdev Gautam as he was the one, of some few, whom most of us have trust in. I told him Satya Mohan Joshi's health condition and financial condition. I also told him that self-respecting Satya Mohan Joshi

has never accepted a penny from his sons or daughters. Soon, Vice Premier Bamdev Gautam turned up at the hospital.

Unlike other ministers, upon arrival, Bamdev didn't talk big. Nor did he speak slippery words. Of course, I do know since long that he is a straightforward top politician. Action-oriented as he is well-known for, he did very splendid. He asked the hospital management to shift Satya Mohan Joshi to Cabin Ward without any delay for special treatment. He did not leave the spot without having all things get done. That moment he had told, Nepal Government will bear all the expense incurred in the treatment of Century Person. This is how Joshi's VIP treatment had begun.

That time, Shusil Koirala was the Prime Minister. On December 11, 2014, cabinet meeting of the Council of Ministers passed a resolution proposed by Vice Premier Bamdev Gautam that Nepal Government will bear all the expense in the treatment of Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi. Furthermore, the Vice Premier made the words 'Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi' recorded in black and white in the minute of the meeting. The fact that Satya Mohan Joshi was mentioned as Century Person in the minute of Council of Ministers' Cabinet Meeting, at that time, was not a joke. Even though the nation has not yet made any official declaration on Century Person, mention of Century Person in the official minute, in itself, was a matter of some satisfaction for us – Joshi and Nai. By this time, for us, Bamdev Gautam has already become beloved, trustworthy and praiseworthy than ever – knowingly or unknowingly.

Satya Mohan Joshi had stayed in Bayodha Hospital for 37 days. He got VIP treatment. Time and again, he has expressed words of gratitude for Bamdev Gautam. He got well. Nepal Government paid Rs 1,200,000 to the hospital for the treatment he received. On leaving the hospital, he had said, "I survived,

only being Century Person. This title worked as unfailing cure for me. Hadn't I had this title, I wouldn't have survived any more."

6. Government's Declaration of Literary Century Person

Puspa Kamal Dahal Prachanda had become the new Prime Minister. The new Council of Ministers was inclusive of Kamal Thapa as Vice Premier and Dilnath Giri as Minister of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation. Then, I became hopeful once again. In fact, since I have had 40 years of association with both Thapa and Giri, almost no cross-question was raised regarding the title Century Person. Circumstances turned very favorable as Giri was the Minister of Culture, directly relevant to the issue of Century Person. On top of that, Vice Premier Thapa also had forcefully and authoritatively instructed Minister Giri about declaring Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person.

Minister of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Dilnath Giri, at the recommendation of Nai Prakashan and Trimurti Niketan, was readying for taking the proposal of declaring Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person in the Cabinet Meeting of Council of Ministers. Mod Nath Prasrit's role in this matter was also quite significant. He has also been one of the distinguished personalities whom Vice Premier Thapa has regard for. Prasrit was active in the Nai team involved in the campaign for declaration of Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person.

We had claimed for 'Century Person' title. But, Vice Premier Thapa suggested adding some tag, like 'literature' or so, so that Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi's field background also would be distinct. At this, Mod Nath Prasrit instantaneously proposed the word 'literary'. Linguist Prof. Dr. Mahadev Awasthi, also our team member, fully supported for the title 'Literary Century Person'. Convener of Satya Mohan Joshi Centennial Celebration Committee, Prof. Dr. Usha Thakur as well as all executive members of Trimurti Niketan and Nai Prakashan –

Prof. Rajendra Subedi, renowned dramatist Madan Das Shrestha, Prof. Dr. Gargi Sharma, Usha Serchan, Prof. Dr. Ram Prashad Upreti, Prof. Dr. Suman Dhakal, K K Karmacharya – affiliated with the team had highly appreciated this new term. Then, without any delay, Trimurti Niketan and Nai Prakashan had tendered another application requesting Nepal Government the title ‘Literary Century Person’ for Satya Mohan Joshi.

The day ‘Literary Century Person’ proposal was intended to be submitted to the Council of Minister’s Cabinet Meeting, all of a sudden due to political reason, both Kamal Thapa and Dilnath Giri resigned. Once again, the endeavor to declare Satya Mohan Joshi as Literary Century Person was in jeopardy. Because of this, I was almost frustrated. However, I had photocopies of all the ministerial papers concerning this matter. So, I took initiative to make sure that the proposal be submitted to the Cabinet Meeting. Next challenging problem was – how to get this proposal passed. Luckily, Som Lall Subedi was the then Chief Secretary of Nepal Government. So, even in that uncertainty, since the Chief Secretary has had intimacy with Prof. Rajendra Subedi, I was somewhat hopeful too.

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In connection with realizing Government’s recognition of Literary Century Person, I took ex education ministers Mod Nath Prasrit and Dina Nath Sharma to Puspa Kamal Dahal Prachanda’s office too. Then, Prime Minister Puspa Kamal Dahal Prachanda was convinced and consented in declaring Satya Mohan Joshi as Literary Century Person. Also, due to the Chief Secretary Som Lall Subedi’s positive tackling, no cross-question was raised in the Cabinet Meeting. And, the Council of Ministers passed the resolution to declare Satya Mohan Joshi as Literary Century Person.

On May 4, 2017, Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi was decorated with 'Literary Century Person' title by the seal of Nepal Government. Then onwards, while addressing public gatherings, Satya Mohan Joshi began to mention like this – "I would not have survived without Nai. Nai has saved my life as well as my profession. Now, I don't need anything more in the life. I became Literary Century Person, that's more than sufficient."

Life Story of Century Person

1. Ancestors of Satya Mohan Joshi

Newar stands for one of the indigenous inhabitants of 'Himbatkhand' region of the world where Mount Everest and several other high Himalayas lie. Indeed, Newar represents a distinguished huge community of many races. However, in recent years, it is also regarded as a single race.

Some opine that Newar was called Newal in the past. In course of time, it evolved as Newar and even Newaa. Newar inhabitants are rooted in Nepali soil since ancient past. They are the indigenous inhabitants of the Kathmandu Valley where they had thrived.

Gopalbansh was the first ruling dynasty of Nepal. It ruled in Nepal for around 500 years. It belonged to Newar community whose ancestors are called 'Jyapu'. Their language, also known as 'Newari' today, was called 'Nepal Bhasa' during Malla Dynasty. It is said that Newari script had originated during 10th century AD.

Satya Mohan Joshi's ancestors were Newar inhabitants of Kathmandu. King Jaysthiti Malla had categorized Newar community into Shaivas and Buddhists on the basis of religion. Satya Mohan Joshi's ancestors were Shaivas. He too has been following traditional Hindu religion. As astrologers were given the caste of Joshi during middle age, his ancestors were

astrologers. They are also regarded as Brahmin of Newar community.

Satya Mohan Joshi proudly says he is a tradition loving Newar. His forefathers had practiced as Newar Brahmin.

Unquestionably, 'Joshi' is regarded as one of the higher castes. His grandfather Narsingh Raj Joshi too was strict in the matters of religion and culture.

Satya Mohan Joshi too wears sacred thread made of 6 threads. At the age of 12, a ritual was performed that prohibited him from going free-balling. In other words, wearing underwear became compulsory. Also, he had started wearing sacred thread from that day of ritual. And, he is still wearing sacred thread. To this date, he chants 'Gayetri Mantra' everyday before breakfast.

Satya Mohan Joshi's father Shankar Raj Joshi was very strict in the matters of religion, caste and culture. He was in service at Rana's Palace. He also practiced as a clerk. He worked devotedly. He was an example of practical person. He was industrious and hard-working. After years of struggle, he purchased a house in Bakumbahal, Lalitpur. The same year Satya Mohan Joshi was born.

2. Birth of Satya Mohan Joshi

Satya Mohan Joshi was born on May 12, 1920 in Bakumbahal, Lalitpur. He is the eldest son of Shankar Raj Joshi and Nugal Devi Joshi.

He was very restless during early childhood. It was very difficult for his parents to keep him calm or quiet. When chiding or slapping didn't work, he was often tied up gently with a rope. Otherwise, he might slip down into a well or fall down from rooftop. So, protecting him during childhood was not easy.

Satya Mohan Joshi, during his childhood, was dumb-like and stubborn. It was very difficult to make out what he

said or tried to say. The parents had to communicate with him using some sort of sign language. Things remained like this until he was 5 years old. In the hope of improvement, the parents swore solemnly to gods, visited spiritual healers, and took him to temples and shrines. Lastly, he was taken to god Suryabinayek in a forest of Bhaktapur. There, he was tricked to be left alone. Frightened, he cried calling his mother in despair, "Ma! Yo Ma!!!" That was the start of his attempts to speak. After a few years, he was able to communicate like a lisper in his mother tongue – Newari.

Satya Mohan Joshi's learning started a bit late. He started writing the first letter of Nepal Bhasa or Newari at the age of 7. He started speaking the official language of the nation 'Nepali' with great difficulty, only at the age of 10. In other words, he was not fluent in Nepali. Indeed, he used to communicate in Newari only. Even when he had to talk with someone whose mother tongue was not Newari, he happened to talk in Newari.

3. Satya Mohan Joshi's Wedding and Issues

Satya Mohan Joshi got married at the age of 19. Actually, that time, he was not prepared to get married. Perhaps, his financial condition was not so sound. But, he had to get married due to his parents' pressure. He was wedded with 14 years old Radha Devi, daughter of Ganesh Bahadur Shrestha Patrabansha and Moti Laxmi. A resident of nearby temple Krishna Mandir, his father-in-law used to own a small cloth-shop.

Satya Mohan Joshi was nervous-like on getting married. So, he did not talk with the bride for almost two years. On this matter, he has said, "I got married only because of pressure from my parents. I was not at all happy with this marriage. And, I was not talking with Radha. So, she had sobbed on the first night of our sleeping together."

In course of time, Satya Mohan Joshi started caring his wife Radha Devi. Eventually, they became an ideal couple devoted to each other.

Three years after marriage, Satya Mohan Joshi and Radha Devi became parents of a daughter. She was named Narmada, but, she survived only up to 8 years of age. Later on, they became parents of 3 more daughters and 4 sons, one after another. The daughters were named Kaveri, Ganga and Khadga Laxmi. The sons were named Anu Raj, Hementa Raj, Khadgendra Raj and Purna Raj. Khadgendra Raj did not survive more than 2 years.

Satya Mohan Joshi's wife Radha Devi is very tactful in behaving people appropriately. Having had accompanied the husband in many countries, she has lot of experiences. She has no difficulty in understanding Nepali, but, she is not fluent in answering. However, she enjoys trying to communicate in Nepali.

4. Satya Mohan Joshi's Education

Satya Mohan Joshi started learning, a bit late. Medium of his learning in the beginning was Newari. Once in the school, he was a slow learner. Teachers often beat him for his poor performance. The truth is that he had no taste in learning. He was not interested to go to school any more due to teachers' beatings. Another reason, his friends in the school did not speak Newari.

He did go to school unwillingly. But, he was unable to learn the lessons by heart and recite them in front of the teachers. So, the teachers used to punish him. Some pulled his earlobes and scolded badly, some beat him with sticks, some pulled his hair at the earlobes, some made him do 100 sit-ups holding either earlobes, and so on. Everyday he returned home in tears.

After some time, Satya Mohan Joshi was admitted in another school called 'Durbar School'. The Headmaster in this

school was Rudra Raj Pandey, and, Basudev Bhattarai was the class-teacher. Here, he studied Lekh Nath Poudyal's and Bhanu Bhakta Acharya's poems. Here too, teaching methods were the same and punishments similar. He was miserably fed up with the school. One violent thump of Basudev Bhattarai's fist on the back often made him stumble. Such punishments were the reality of his school days.

In spite of daily punishments, Satya Mohan Joshi had no choice except to continue going to school. Enduring years of cruel punishments, both mental and physical, he did pass Matriculation Examination from Durbar School. Later in 1941, he passed IA from Tri-Chandra College. Then, he joined BA. But, he could not complete it. Circumstances did not permit him to do so.

5. Satya Mohan Joshi's Entrance into Literary World

Before matriculation, Satya Mohan Joshi had not seen any writer or literary person. The one he saw for the first time was Bhim Nidhi Tiwari. He became aware of literature only after entering college.

Balkrishna Samsher and Pushkar Samsher were the literary persons whom Satya Mohan Joshi became familiar with for the first time. Both of them liked him as they saw his talent. Pushkar Samsher had assigned him some translation work. He had translated English version of Maupassant into Nepali. Even the Great Poet, Laxmi Prashad Devkota, who was also an expert of English language, had admired his talent in translation work. The Great Poet too liked him personally.

The Great Poet Laxmi Prashad Devkota was the main source of inspiration for Satya Mohan Joshi's literary journey. He often visited the Great Poet's house in Maitidevi. The Great Poet used to share literary knowledge with him.

That lured him to remain in touch with the Great Poet. When the Great Poet became Education Minister in 1957, it was Joshi who had escorted the Great Poet and his driver to the ministry inside Singh Durbar compound. Madhav Prashad Ghimire also used to be his literary guru. Joshi was pleased when Madhav Prashad Ghimire became the 'National Poet'.

Satya Mohan Joshi had written two poetic stories, 'Lama' and 'Pachuke', during his student life. They were published as partwork in 'Bharati' literary journal of Kalingpong, Darjeeling under the editorship of Paras Mani Pradhan. Inside Nepal, his essays entitled 'Parichaya' and 'Kartabya' were published in 'Gorkhapatra' in 1941 and 1942 respectively. Then after, his story entitled 'Bepatta' was published in 'Sharada' in 1943.

After stepping in into 'Nepali Bhasanubad Parishad', Satya Mohan Joshi had started writing child poems also. He wrote in Newari and Nepali, equally. But, in the very beginning, he had translated English poems into Nepali. In this connection, once, he had read a translated poem to the Great Poet Laxmi Prashad Devkota. The Great Poet praised it from the core of his heart. In no time, the Great Poet's mood tuned up and said, "Well Joshi, I too will compose a child poem right now." These golden words from the Great Poet had made Joshi feel proud with confidence in his own writings.

6. Satya Mohan Joshi's Service Years

Satya Mohan Joshi could not become a bona fide graduate as he could not complete BA due to financial condition. He was in search of job. And he did get an officer equivalent job in 'Industrial Commercial Data Collection Office' in the year 1944. He was in this job till 1949. In 1950, he became Superintendent in Department of Statistics where he served till the end of 1956. Thenceforth, in 1957, he got appointed as Program Officer in National Planning Commission.

Satya Mohan Joshi had worked in American Cultural Center too. He worked as Chief Publicity Officer in the office of Mahendra Highway as well. He was once the Private Secretary of then Minister Parshuram Bhakta Mathema. He was admired wherever he worked, but, nowhere had he any chance to work permanently.

Satya Mohan Joshi had worked in Peking Broadcasting Institute as well. There, he taught Nepali to Chinese students. Afterwards, they started running Nepali Programs in Radio Peking.

In 1959, Satya Mohan Joshi was appointed to the post of Director of the Department of Archaeology and Culture, His Majesty's Government of Nepal. He was performing extremely well as Director. But, he was swept away, along with many other civil servants of the country, by the powerful political storm of 1960.

Satya Mohan Joshi had also worked as visiting professor in colleges of Nepal. He supported his family and ran his family in the capacity of a service holder. He stands in Nepali society as an honest and clean personality.

7. Satya Mohan Joshi's Travel

Satya Mohan Joshi has traveled to many parts of Nepal. He had also traveled abroad to India, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, then USSR, New Zealand, Australia, UK, USA and Canada.

New Zealand visit is the most remarkable one among his travel abroad. He was the first Nepali to reach there. He stepped in that land in pure Nepali costumes – Daura, Suruwal, cap and coat. He had arrived in New Zealand on the same day Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Sherpa of Nepal had conquered the Mount Everest. The date was May 29, 1953. The events became tantalizing news headlines. And, Satya Mohan

Joshi's stay in New Zealand turned vibrant. Throughout his stay in that beautiful country, he was treated with great esteem and kind hospitality. His book entitled 'The First Nepali in New Zealand' published in 1993 vividly describes his New Zealand visit.

Regarding his travel abroad, his longest stay was in China. His China visit has three parts. The first was a delegation visit. The second was a contract of four years. The third was a contract of two years. He had stayed mostly in Peking. There, he taught Nepali to Chinese students. He taught them Nepali literature and culture too. Later on, they rose to responsible positions in CRI (China Radio International) and several other organizations.

In the four years term, Satya Mohan Joshi got rare opportunity to handshake with Mao Tse Tung. He also had opportunities to meet Chou En Lai and was very much impressed. He was even more impressed by Mao. So, he translated Mao's poems in Chinese into Nepali. This translation work, entitled 'Mao Tse Tung ka Kabitaharu', came into publication in 1977 through Janapriya Pustak Bhandar, Patan Dhoka, Lalitpur.

8. Satya Mohan Joshi's Attraction towards Karnali

Satya Mohan Joshi had requested permission for going to Jumla in order to carry out research work in 'Sinja River Valley' considered as the place of origination of Nepali language. But, everyone in the office, Royal Nepal Academy, took it as a joke. The senior academicians inquired, 'How can this be possible?' The fellow academicians advised, 'Don't think you are the master of all. How can you reach such a remote place?' However, he convinced them with reliable logic. Finally, his proposal was approved. The research team consisted of 5 experts on 5 disciplines. They were – Satya Mohan Joshi, Chuda Mani Bandhu, Thir Jung Bahadur Singh, Bihari Krishna Shrestha and Pradip Rimal.

That time, people in Jumla did not trust persons arriving there from Kathmandu. Because, it is said that even in those days, almost all who went there from Kathmandu had cheated them or troubled them or were very corrupt. However, they had started to trust Bodhi Bikram Thapa as honest personnel. So, they listened to what he said. With valuable coordination from Thapa, Joshi's team did not have to face hurdles in starting the research work. The research work discovered many facts about Nepali language. Their research work was concentrated mainly on folk culture.

The research team worked whole heartedly ever since reaching Jumla. They found many old manuscripts and stone archives. They continuously searched for other historical artifacts and alike. Later, the team's research work in Jumla was widely accepted as an epoch-making event. It is regarded as such to this date.

Each of the 5 experts in the research team prepared a book on the topic of the each. All the 5 volumes of the book on the research work on folk culture of Jumla (from five perspectives) were awarded Madan Puruskar award. Indeed, each volume was superb.

9. Satya Mohan Joshi and Nepal Academy

The Royal Nepal Academy used to be robust, vibrant and glorious during monarchy. King Mahendra himself used to be the Chancellor. Afterwards, he had appointed Kedar Man Byathit for this glorious position of Chancellor. The academicians there used to be all distinguished. In other words, the then academicians were not politically affiliated or biased. In circumstances like this, Satya Mohan Joshi was appointed by the king in 1969 as an Associate Member of the Royal Nepal Academy. Though the duty, responsibility and authority of an Associate Member were quite limited, what Satya Mohan Joshi did and achieved were

very distinct, splendid and unique. So, he was reappointed for the second term. He became Member Secretary of the Royal Nepal Academy.

The historic research work in Jumla is regarded as the most valuable, praiseworthy and unforgettable undertaking by Satya Mohan Joshi, in his capacity as an Associate Member of the Royal Nepal Academy. Compilation of Dictionary of Synonyms is also the one among his remarkable deeds. The volume consists of synonyms in the following 14 languages of Nepal – Nepali, Sherpa, Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Maithili, Lepcha, Tharu, Danuwar, Newaa, Chepang and Rajbanshi.

That time, the Royal Nepal Academy had come into limelight due to numerous activities initiated by Satya Mohan Joshi. The Royal Nepal Academy had published a bibliography also, that included list of foreign writers who wrote on Nepal, together with information on their books or articles up to 1971. Satya Mohan Joshi was the convener and Khadga Man Malla the editor of this publication.

A big volume entitled 'Mahendra Smriti Grantha' was published by the Royal Nepal Academy under the editorship of Member Secretary Satya Mohan Joshi. This book is of historical significance. This book was successful in portraying King Mahendra from every aspect. No other book has detailed accounts of King Mahendra than this perfect book.

The Royal Nepal Academy had started becoming robust and vibrant, in true sense, from the day Satya Mohan Joshi acted as Member Secretary. Not only was the organizational health sound, the cultural activities were also at the highest level. Public shows of plays and other cultural programs were very popular. And, these public shows never stopped. Yearly show of satire

and humor, 'Gaijatra Mahotsav', was also introduced during his tenure and became very popular.

Everyone in the literary circle had expected to see summit personality like Joshi being seated in the position of Chancellor of the Nepal Academy. But, neither during monarchy, nor during multi-party system, was he lucky enough to be appointed to that position. Moreover, after the dethronement of the king, summit personalities like Joshi were not even under consideration for that glorious position. Instead, this clean organization started becoming polluted due to the practice of quota distribution for different parties. Once the federal system prevailed in the country, summit-level qualities were put aside while picking the near-to-ground-level ones, overtly.

The ever shining academician like Satya Mohan Joshi was never seated in the highest position of the most glorious literary organization of the country, the Royal Nepal Academy. Yet, it is widely accepted that his reputation remains equivalent to those of the Chancellors or even surpasses them.

10. Satya Mohan Joshi's Research on Arniko

Satya Mohan Joshi undertook research work on Arniko, the great Nepalese hero who reached and rose in China in the 13th century. While in China, he painstakingly explored on Arniko for a long time. He discovered the spot where Arniko's final ritual was performed. He even discovered the Chaitya or stupa built by Arniko in Tibet region of China. Having gathered necessary and sufficient evidences, he started publishing and propagating all information about Arniko. He even composed and published an epic on 'White Dagoba' built by Arniko in Beijing. He also wrote a research oriented book on Arniko. He concluded and put in Nepali script the fact that Arniko had died in China in the year 1306.

In the long run, Satya Mohan Joshi's tireless efforts became contributing factor in the declaration of Arniko as National Hero

of Nepal. His research oriented precious book on Arniko was presented by King Birendra of Nepal to Chinese Head of State during his Royal Visit to China.

While on Tibet Visit, Satya Mohan Joshi had collected a lot of firsthand information on Nepalese Princess Bhrikuti. He saw with his own eyes, how image of Bhrikuti was worshipped there as a goddess. Having come back to Nepal from the visit, he shared to the Nepalese people his experience in Tibet, how the people there regarded Bhrikuti as Green Tara – a Buddhist goddess.

11. Satya Mohan Joshi's Research Work on Numismatics

Satya Mohan Joshi, Director of Department of Archaeology and Culture, was terminated from his office without any justification. After some time, he wrote a book on coins of Nepal. He mentioned about the silver coin of King Mahendra Malla, an ancient king of Nepal. He has proved beyond any doubt that this king was the first in the region to introduce silver coins. Incorporated with all the coins circulated from ancient times up to the date of compilation of the book, that was the first ever book on coins of Nepal.

"Gyges, founder of Lydian dynasty in Asia Minor, was the first in the whole world to circulate metal coins." says Satya Mohan Joshi in his numismatic book, "That was about the year 652 BC. Regarding Nepalese coins, the oldest actually found are the coins of Licchvi Period."

"Improvements in the minting of Nepalese coins can be noticed since the reign of King Prithvi Narayan Shah. Remarkable changes are seen since the reign of King Prithvi Birbikram Shah. In spite of this, coins of Nepal were not of international standard. Only during the reign of King Tribhuvan Birbikram Shah, coins that can be regarded as compatible with international standard came into circulation." So says Satya Mohan Joshi in his book.

According to the Satya Mohan Joshi's book, "Licchvi Period coins bear no date. Reckoning of date is with respect to name of the king in the coin. The tradition of mentioning era in the coins had begun since the reign of King Pratap Malla in Kathmandu, King Siddhi Narsingh Malla in Lalitpur, and King Jagat Prakash Malla in Bhaktapur. The smallest coin of the world is the coin circulated during the reign of King Jay Prakash Malla. It is on record in the Guinness World Records."

"The coins of Nepal bore 'Nepal Sambat' era since the beginning of Malla Period. From King Prithvi Narayan Shah's time, 'Sak Sambat' era was used till the reign of King Prithvi Birbikram Shah. After King Prithvi Birbikram Shah, 'Sak Sambat' era was used for silver and gold coins, and, 'Bikram Sambat' era was used for copper coins." So says Satya Mohan Joshi's book with concrete proofs.

The book also states, "Since King Mahendra Birbikram Shah's time, a number of changes were made. Both traditional types and new types of coins came into circulation."

The book also describes, "Coins minted during King Mahendra Birbikram Shah's reign constituted the basis for development of Nepalese coins. However, coins of international standard appeared only since the reign of King Birendra Birbikram Shah."

Satya Mohan Joshi is regarded as one of the top-most numismatists of Nepal. He was also one of the consultants at Nepal Rastra Bank in designing paper money and coins of the country. He rendered his service in this field for 40 years.

12. Satya Mohan Joshi's Love for Languages

Satya Mohan Joshi has been engaged in creation of literary works and literary organizations ever since he was a student of IA. Successful as he is in literary creations, he remains

indispensable in organizational activities to this date. He was responsible for the construction of the chariot-car used for honor-ride-procession of reverend poet Lekh Nath Poudyal in 1954. He had contributed a lot in the field of Nepalese literature and culture, both personally and organizationally.

Satya Mohan Joshi was the convener of 'The First International Conference on Nepali Language and Literature', held in Kathmandu, Nepal in the year 2010. This conference was planned, proposed and sponsored by Nai, and organized by Trimurti Niketan. Participated by literary personalities from 13 countries, the conference lasted for 5 days. The concluding session of the conference elected Satya Mohan Joshi as Convener of International Relation Committee of Trimurti Niketan. Ever since, he has been active in this position.

'Nepal Bhasa' is Satya Mohan Joshi's mother tongue. He takes Nepal Bhasa as his heart and soul. On the other hand, he has the highest regard for 'Nepali' which is the official language of Nepal, and also the language of contact between people with different mother tongues. The way he loves his mother tongue; the same way he regards, honors, and takes pride in the nation's official language.

Satya Mohan Joshi is a devoted hero who has been dedicating his entire life for the protection and consolidation of his mother tongue Nepal Bhasa as well as for the identity and dignity of his race by sticking to traditional customs and costumes. He never compromised in his basic conception. He never gave up his fundamental rights. Nor did he ever skip responsibilities. Moreover, he never thought of playing political cards in the name of his mother tongue, culture or nationality. Living the simple life of a true Nepali citizen, he has been steadily and tirelessly upholding the glories of the nation. Thus, he has become successful in his life in true sense.

Nepal Bhasa Academy was established in 1993 with the involvement, proactive initiatives and dedication of Satya Mohan Joshi. It has ever been striving for the betterment of Nepal Bhasa. Chancellor of this organization for many years, Satya Mohan Joshi has contributed a lot from this position also for the cause of language, culture and literature.

13. Century Person title for Satya Mohan Joshi

Narendra Raj Prasai had dreamt of 'Century Person' title while Satya Mohan Joshi was 85 years of age. Ten years later, Trimurti Niketan declared Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi as Century Person. And, 'Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Celebration Committee' was formed with Prof. Dr. Usha Thakur as the convener. On December 1, 2014, amid a ceremonial program sponsored by Nai Prakashan, Trimurti Niketan bestowed on Satya Mohan Joshi the grand title of Century Person, along with cash award of Rs 500,000. The then Vice Premier Bamdev Gautam was the Chief Guest at this ceremonial program. Enclosed in an artistic wooden frame surrounded by seven silver serpents, the certificate or citation of this honorary title was a nice copper plate, as tall as Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi is. The certifying words engraved in the copper plate read –

Judged from the Nepali literature's history embracing two centuries since the 19th century, cultural expert of monumental height Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi is the topmost writer of this century. He has ever been propagating the glories of Nepal's literary culture. The title 'Century Person' is conferred on him in recognition and honor of his life-long successful literary journey.

Ever engaged in study, research and creative writing in the field of Nepalese art, culture, language and literature; founding member and executive of several literary organizations; as well as, worldwide propagator of greatnesses and glories of Nepali language and literature in high capacity as the convener of the most historic, glorious and unforgettable 'The First International Conference on Nepali Language and Literature'; and, an untiring writer of the 21st

century; Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi has been proudly honored with the title of Century Person.

Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi, this century's ever dedicated and talented introducer of Nepali art, culture and literature to the world; incessantly meditating for the betterment of Nepali and Nepal Bhasa languages through several dozens of books on poems, essays, dramas, art and culture; has been honored with a cash award of Rs 500,000 as well.

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Satya Mohan Joshi had gladly received the greatest ever title of Century Person. Also, his biography 'Century Person : Satya Mohan Joshi' authored by Narendra Raj Prasai had come into publication in 2015. These things had caused a jealous few diehards to start making noises. However, the Nepal Government's declaration of Satya Mohan Joshi as 'Literary Century Person' made the diehards to keep their mouth shut.

Nepal Government, at the request of Nai Prakashan and Trimurti Niketan, decorated Satya Mohan Joshi with the honorary title 'Literary Century Person' on May 4, 2017. More than contented, Satya Mohan Joshi had expressed, "Now I need nothing more in the life. I have more than enough, already."

14. Satya Mohan Joshi's medals, honor-ride, civic reception, awards and coins

The nation has, at different times, decorated Satya Mohan Joshi with Bikhyat Trishakti Patt, Suprabal Gorkha Dachhinbahu and Uzzol Kirtimaya Rastradeep medals. Not very long ago, he has received the glorious top category medal 'Maha Uzzol Rastradeep Class I'.

In 2017, Satya Mohan Joshi was accorded with Civic Reception by Kathmandu Citizen's Society. First of all, he

was offered an honor-ride around the city. The ride was accompanied by carnival of fans and well-wishers which later transformed into mass gathering. Head of State Bidyadevi Bhandari, Chief Guest at the reception, while addressing the audience admired him as ‘treasure of the entire nation’ and ‘nation glorifier’.

Satya Mohan Joshi has been awarded with the following literary awards – Prithvi Pragya Puraskar, Aadikabi Bhanu Bhakta Puraskar, Bhanu Bhakta Pragya Puraskar, Bhanu Bhakta Swarnapadak, Tribhuvan Pragya Puraskar, Madan Puraskar, Dilliraman Regmi Rastriya Puraskar, Bhupalman Singh Karki Puraskar, Nai Sukirti Puraskar, Yatri Bangmaya Puraskar, Rastriya Pratibha Puraskar, Gopal-Kamala Rajbhandari Rotary Award, Shrestha Sirpaa, Lakoul Sirpaa, Trimurti Padak, Bhadra Ghale Padak, Itihash Shiromani Baburam Acharya Sodh Samman, Mahakabi Devkota Satabdi Samman, Padmashree Samman, Mithilashree Samman, Rastriya Kalashree Samman and many other. Nearly 200 literary organizations have extended him certificates of honor and appreciations. In 2011, Kathmandu University has honored him as Doctor of Letters.

On May 13, 2014, Trimurti Niketan had established ‘Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Celebration Committee’ with Prof. Dr. Usha Thakur as the convener. Also, Trimurti Niketan, in honor of Satya Mohan Joshi, had established ‘Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Medal’. The medal was offered to admirers who contributed in highlighting Satya Mohan Joshi’s personality and creativity. In 2015, Nhujah Guthi, under the initiative of Sur Bahadur Shrestha, had released silver medallion in the honor of Satya Mohan Joshi. The medallion, weighing 20 grams each, bears Century Person’s portrait.

The role played by Nepal Rastra Bank under the directives of Nepal Government in honoring Satya Mohan Joshi is very

historic and praiseworthy. On September 10, 2019, the Bank had issued coins of three denominations bearing Satya Mohan Joshi's name and portrait—metal coin valuing Rs 100, silver coin valuing Rs 1000 and silver coin valuing Rs 2500. This is the first time in history that Nepal Rastra Bank has issued any coin in honor of a surviving litterateur.

15. Satya Mohan Joshi's 100 years

The name of 'Literary Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi' is the name of the luckiest litterateur. No one else has had the opportunity to witness one's recognitions through one's own eyes as Satya Mohan Joshi is witnessing. Along with almost everyone, he himself is witnessing how he has risen up, up and above with recognitions, honors and reputations at social, regional and national level, and beyond. By dint of his life-long devotion, dedication and meditation, he is standing like the most distinguished personality of the literary world. The whole world can experience this.

Nai Prakashan was the first to observe Satya Mohan Joshi's centenary celebration. Indeed, ever since the day Satya Mohan Joshi had stepped into 93rd year of his age, Nai Prakashan has been observing its own anniversary each year jointly with Satya Mohan Joshi's birthday, and, in his very presence as the Chief Guest of the Celebration Program. Following this practice, this year too, Nai Prakashan has observed his 100th Birthday Celebration, but, two days in advance in order to avoid clash with similar programs being organized by Lalitpur Metropolitan City and others. Ahead of schedule by two days, the program was organized in grand manner as usual in the presence of distinguished academic, literary and intellectual personalities. The Chief Guest was, of course as usual, the most distinguished personality Satya Mohan Joshi. As suggested earlier, historic programs followed the day after in yet grand manner.

The literary scope of Nepal is widening globally. As called upon by Trimurti Niketan, 'Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Celebration' was observed in 25 foreign countries with various programs. Celebration in Nepal was the most spectacular, historic and unparalleled. Also, it has been a very long program, scheduled to conclude only in a year. All these colorful events are indicative of Golden Age in the literary world of Nepal and beyond, perhaps. Needless to mention are the joys of the people, specifically the joys of Satya Mohan Joshi with tears of joys!

The admirers of literary tastes are increasing in number or the awakening of people about the greatness of literary qualities is ever on the rise. This fact is particularly true in case of people of Lalitpur as exhibited by the most recent concrete evidences. Splendid creations like literary organizations, parks, roads, statues and many others by the people of Lalitpur in the name of Satya Mohan Joshi, who was born there and has been dedicating his entire life as resident of the same place, will be written in history books in golden inks.

The ceremonial program organized by Lalitpur Metropolitan City in observing 'Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Celebration' is really unforgettable. On May 13, 2019, the day he was born, Satya Mohan Joshi was honored by giving him glorious ride on a horse-drawn military carriage. The carriage went round the town followed by carnival of mammoth rallies consisting of different governmental and traditional music bands, masked dance groups, cultural groups, student groups and sea of spectators. The day was declared a public holiday. In the evening, the whole town was lit with colorful lights, including traditional oil-lamp lights that gave the impression of a light festival.

In the context of 'Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary', Trimurti Niketan and Nai Prakashan took notice of various programs by different organizations. Of all the organizations within the country

and outside, Lalitpur Metropolitan City excelled the rest in performance by every standard. Unquestionably, Lalitpur Metropolitan City's extraordinary performance will remain as an 'Ideal of Inspiration' to the literary world as a whole. So, in recognition of his incomparable contributions towards Literary Century Person Satya Mohan Joshi, Trimurti Niketan has honored Chiri Babu Maharjan, Mayor of Lalitpur Metropolitan City, with 'Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Celebration Medal' through the very hands of the Century Person. Then Vice Premier, ministers and honorables, and many others from within and outside the country, 226 in total, who contributed whole heartedly for Satya Mohan Joshi Centenary Celebration or for highlighting Satya Mohan Joshi's glory, have also been honored with this medal.

16. Satya Mohan Joshi's Life Style

Already a revered writer, Satya Mohan Joshi has been living a simple life. He never offended, showed off or talked big. Even when someone insulted him, he did not lose his temper. Always soft-spoken, he never left his ground, nor gave up his simplicity. He preferred walking rather than using vehicles for a distance of up to one hour or so. On stepping into 99 years of age, however, he started using the vehicle and mobile phone presented by Lalitpur Metropolitan City.

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'Early to rise and early to bed' is the motto of Satya Mohan Joshi's daily life. Getting some fresh air in the early morning; then, exercising very lightly, doing Pranayam or practicing breath control for a while; remembering deceased parents, grand parents and ancestors or paying spiritual respect to them; and worshiping family gods; is his daily routine. He takes vegetarian food most of the time, but, has no restriction on traditional foods of Newars.

Satya Mohan Joshi always takes pride in national dress and costumes. He seldom exits home in dress other than Daura,

Suruwal, coat and cap. He is never impolite. Soft-speaking and courteous manners are integral parts of his life. In fact, he has been regarded as beloved guru in the Nepalese society. Time keeping or punctuality is the specialty of his life. In other words, he is as dependable as a time keeper. With such ideals and disciplined qualities, he is living a glorious life of 100 years of age. He was decorated with Literary Century Person by virtue of his life-long literary contributions. He will certainly be remembered as Literary Century Person for many centuries to come.

17. List of Satya Mohan Joshi's Literary Works

Satya Mohan Joshi's published books are 79 in number. 35 are in Nepali, 43 in Newari (Nepal Bhasa) and 1 in English.

Nepali (Official Language)

Syllabary

1. Nepali Sajilo Barnamala (1962)

Essays

2. Gulaf ra Guras (1971)
3. Rajmukut ra Rajyabhisek (1974)
4. New Zealand-ma Pahilo Nepali (1992)

Folk Culture

5. Nepali Lokgeet ek Adhyan (1955)
6. Hamro Lok Sanskriti (1957)
7. Karnali Lok Sanskriti (1971)

Culture

8. Nepali Chaad-Parb (1982)
9. Sanskritik Niti : ek Adhyan (2003)
10. Newar-haruko Mahan Chaad 'Mha Pooja' (2009)
11. Kehi Dharmik tatha Sanskritik Sampada-haru (2018)
12. Nepal ra Chinko Sanskritik Sambandha (1988)

Art

13. Nepali Prastar Murti-ko Bikaskram (1975)
14. Nepali Dhatu Murti-ko Bikaskram (1978)
15. Kalakar Arniko (1987)
16. Nepali Chitra-Kala (2012)
17. Nepali Kala-ko Ruprekha (2016)

Archaeology

18. Nepali Rastriya Mudra (1960)
19. Puratatto ek Rochak Katha (1962)

Poetry

20. Lama ra Pachuke (1963)
21. Kranti-ka Lahar-haru (1973)
22. Arniko-krit Sweta Chaitya (2015)
23. Kirtibabu-ka Smriti-ma :
Sradhanjali-ka Dui Thunga Phool (2018)

Full Act Play

24. Sipahi ra Raiti (1970)
25. Daila-ko Batti (1971)
26. Pharkera Herda (1976)
27. Jaba Ghaam Lagchha (2035)
28. Mrityu ek Prashna (1978)
29. Bagh Bhairab (2005)
30. Majipa Lakhe (2014)
31. Sunkesari Maiya (2018)

Translation

32. Mao Tse Tung-ka Kabita-haru (1976)
33. Maharshi Yagyabalke (2019)

Compilation

34. Sri Panch Mahendra Abhinandan Grantha (1964)
35. Mahendra Smriti-Grantha (1972)

Newari (Nepal Bhasa)

Child Books

1. Sahitya-ya Moo-lukha (1958)
2. Macha Bhugol (1958)
3. Chakhunchan Haagu Myan (1983)
4. Satya Barnamala (2001)
5. Newaa Barnamala (2011)

Poetry

6. Subha Rajyabhisek-ya Myan (1956)
7. Jayprakash (1955)
8. Kalakar Arniko-ya Sweta Chaitya (1984)

Short Stories

9. Nimha Macha-ya Maan(1950)

One Act Play

10. Siddhartha Gautam (1948)

Full Act Play

11. Siddhidas (1955)
12. Baidya Baa (1971)
13. Nhayadan Lipa (1971)
14. Mhagsa-ya Nap-laa-mham (1999)
15. Aaju Dyo (1999)
16. Charumati (2008)
17. Buddhimati Dhoncholecha (2009)
18. Lakhe Kothaigu (2011)

Essays

19. Sukha-yaa Kicha-le (1953)
20. Swaan wa Sinha (1984)
21. Khan-lhaa-pyakhan-ya Muna-khan (1999)
22. Mha Pooja (1999)
23. Bakhumbaha-ya Chhatwacha Khan (2013)

Biography

24. Kyanchhya Lama Lumanti Muna (1980)
25. Pundit Baidya Aashakaji Bajracharya (1991)

Grammar

26. Khan-twa Khan-bhaye (1953)
27. Suddha-n Choyegu Sutra (1958)

Proverb/Riddles

28. Chhuna-khan Muna (1958)

Dictionary

29. Satya Kosh (1979)
30. Bachadhangu Khango Dhukoo (1987)
31. Sachhigo Khango (2012)

Religious Books

32. Nepaa-ya Boudha Kala (1956)
33. Astasahasrika Pragyparmita (2005)
34. Astasahasrika Pragyparmita Mhansikegu Lidhansa (2005)

Calligraphy

35. Hemraj Hastalipi Kala (2001)

Translation

36. Woi-ta-he haa-na woi-ta-he (1973)
37. Dhammapad (1983)

Compilation

38. Bikram Charit (1970)
39. Kilan Naye-maphu-gu Pou (1974)
40. Antar-rastriya Bouddha Bidyapith (1988)
41. Kanchha Lama wo Nyondu (1990)
42. Kunsan-lame Syalu Nyondu (1990)
43. Hemraj Bhintuna Dechha (1993)

English

Folk Culture

44. Legends of Lalitpur and Related Tales (2003)

Nepali and English Journals (Editorship)

1. Kalakar Traimasik, issue 1-2 (1952)
2. Sachitra Kala (1952)
3. Lalitpur Rachhya Mandal Adarsh Kala Pradarshani Souvenir (1952)
4. Bikas Sachitra Masik, issue 1-8 (1958–1959)
5. Poorba Paschim Rajmarg Masik, issue 1-5 (1964)
6. Nirman Pachhik, issue 1-2 (1964)
7. Nepal Rajkiya Pragyapratisthanko Panchabarsiya Yojana (1971)
8. Sanskritik Sampada Sanrachhyan (1986)
9. NACC Bulletin, (Nepal-America Cultural Center), issue 1-17 (1961-1963)